

STAMPS



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REPORT

ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BANSWARA STATE,
RAJPUTANA.

FOR THE PERIOD FROM
1ST OCTOBER 1908 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The Banswara State is in the extreme south of Rajputana, and covers an area of 1,606 square miles. The population was 149,128 at the census of 1901 ; the average gross revenue is about Rs. 2,11,358. The annual tribute payable to Government is Rs. 17,500.

2. His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambu Singh Bahadur, who is now 41 years old, having abdicated, in September 1908, all his powers of administration in the State in favour of his eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh as mentioned in last year's report, the administration of the State is carried on under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States. Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh is still under training under the tutelage of Thakur Raj Sing, uncle of the minor Rao of Bedla in Mewar.

3. An addition was made to His Highness' family by the birth of a daughter to his wife from Varsora, and his family now consists of 6 wives, seven sons and two daughters. Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh, the heir apparent, who is 21 years old, is married to the daughters of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi and the Maharana of Danta. The Danta Kunwarani gave birth to a daughter during the year.

4. The ruling family belongs to the Aharya Sub-division of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs. It is connected by marriage with the Sirohi, Bundi and Danta houses.

5. Five younger sons, one brother and one nephew of His Highness are studying at the Mayo College.

6. Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, I.A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, was, prior to his going home on furlough, transferred to the Rajputana Agency as Boundary Officer. He was succeeded by Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., in February 1909, who visited Banswara in March. He having been transferred to Bharatpur as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, was succeeded in April 1909 by Major R. B. Berkeley, I.A., who visited Banswara at the end of that month.

7. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of Police, who was in the joint service of Banswara and Dungarpur, resigned his appointment on the 18th June 1909. He has been replaced in Banswara by Syed Ikramali, Government Pensioner, Mandsaur (Malwa) since the close of the year, *viz.*, on the 6th November 1909. The Inspector of Police carried on the duties of the Superintendent of Police under the supervision of the Kamdar during the intervening period of 5 months.

8. Under instructions from the Government of India, Mr. Daru, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, visited Banswara in November last to continue the Geological Survey commenced in previous seasons by Messrs. Middlemiss and Heron. He left Banswara territory in the first week of June 1909.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

9. This year was the third of the decennial settlement, made by Mr. Holme, when the first Revenue Survey of Banswara was carried out. There were no complaints (excepting one from Sagrod village, for the assessment of the fourth year) against the rates of assessment and the ryots paid them easily. The petition of the villagers of Sagrod was rejected by the Political Agent.

At the settlement 186 villages, situated in the open country, were surveyed, and 255 Bhil villages, hidden away in the forests and hills, were unsurveyed, as the revenue paid by them was not sufficient to justify the expenditure entailed by their survey. In all villages whether surveyed or not, a fixed demand has replaced the former land revenue, paid partly in cash and partly in kind. During the year a considerable amount of waste land has been taken up for cultivation. In surveyed villages it was 18,409 bighas or 7,364 acres. The recorded cultivated area, after deducting the area of Samaria village, was 45,410 acres, over which there has been an increase of 13·9 per cent. A similar percentage may be taken for unsurveyed villages. From this it would appear that agriculture is becoming popular.

The number of the surveyed and unsurveyed villages as they stood at the end of the year, under report, was 166 and 253 respectively as against 183 and 260 last year. The decrease was due to the restoration of 24 villages, 17 surveyed and 7 unsurveyed, of Sodalpur Patta (on payment of settlement demand to the state) to the Rawat of that place, who was confirmed in his rank as Gara Bandi Jagirdar. Similarly the village of Samaria was restored on payment of an annual revenue of Rs. 170. Out of the 5,365 bighas of land mortgaged with Mahajans in surveyed villages, the mortgagors have redeemed 701 bighas, which is also a good sign. Two villages, Harkhera and Amlikhera, were repopulated during the year, and were leased respectively for Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 rising to Rs. 5 annually.

10. Forty-seven boundary disputes were decided during the year as against 40 last year.

11. Rs. 735 were advanced during the year for the purchase of plough cattle and deepening of wells as against Rs. 10,545 last year.

12. Out of a sum of Rs. 40,545 suspended in 1907 a sum of Rs. 21,004, or a little over 50 per cent., was recovered during the year, leaving the balance to be recovered within the next two years.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

13. New forest rules and the British Indian Stamp Legislation. Act were introduced during the year (*vide Appendix II*).

14. No armed force is maintained, other than the police and the palace guards. The latter have no military value.
 Military Force. The principal State feudatories keep up a certain number of retainers who can be called up by the Durbar, if necessary.

15. The strength of the Police force showed a slight increase *viz.*, 178 as against 173 last year. One finger impression clerk was Police. added to the force and 4 constables forming the distillery guard and formerly charged to Abkari. Its total cost was Rs. 20,195 as against Rs. 19,253 during 1907-08. The extra expenditure is due to the purchase of uniform for sowars and sepoys and the granting of rewards to Raja Fateh Singh of the Criminal Investigation Department, Rajputana, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of Police, Banswara, and some Thanedars and sepoys who showed exceptional ability in working out the Nogama dacoity case.

The men are armed partly with bored out Martini Henry Rifles and partly with country made weapons. They are taught elementary drill. The force is on the whole efficient enough for the preservation of order and prevention and detection of crime. Seven sepoys were dismissed, 48 punished departmentally and 3 judicially during the year. There is now, exclusive of the Jagir Police, one policeman to every 9 square miles of country, and to every 838 of the population. The detail of the force will be found in Appendix IV.

16. The Jagir police are working fairly well. Steps are being taken to increase their usefulness.

17. The number of offences reported was 162 as against 153 last year, showing an increase of 9. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial rose from 68 to 71, while the amount of stolen property recovered shows a marked increase, the percentage being 52 as against 34 (*vide* Appendices V, VI and VII).

18. 36 village chowkidars were employed, at a cost of Rs. 1,646, in Village Police. Khalsa villages. Their upkeep is debited to the cess of one anna per rupee imposed over and above the land revenue.

19. The Supreme Court of the State is the Council of which His Highness the Maharawal was the President. Since Criminal Justice. his abdication of powers, His Highness' place has been taken by the Political Agent. The other members are the Kamdar, the Maharaj of Khandu, Bapu Lalsingh of Bhimsore and Seth Manshanker, banker of Banswara. Sentences of death passed by the Council require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governer-General, Rajputana, but no appeal lies in other cases. Below the Council are the Courts of one first, one second and one third-class Magistrate, and the five principal feudatories* also exercise magisterial powers within their own estates.

37. The annual income of the Municipality rose from Rs. 5,932 to Rs. 17,263, while the expenditure also increased from Rs. 7,887 to Rs. 14,840. This large increase is due to the improvement of the above mentioned weir and gate and to the improvement of the conservancy and lighting arrangements of the town. The Municipality also pays towards the cost of lighting and conservancy of Danpur village. The balance at credit of the fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,827 (*vide* Appendix XVI).

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

38. As reported last year the monsoon of 1908 was favourable. Owing to this, the Kharif crop, with the exception of Til, was good. The Rabi crop was below normal as the rainfall failed to fill up the tanks satisfactorily. The total rainfall of the year was 39.63 inches against 32.25 of 1907-08.

39. There are eight rain-gauge stations in Banswara State, *viz.*, Banswara town, Bhungra, Khamera, Danpur, Garhi, Salluput, Shergarh and Kalinjra. No new one was set up during the year. The rains commenced by the middle of June 1909, but the actual monsoon broke during the last week of that month. It rained more or less continuously up to the first week of September. There were 5 falls of over 2 inches in Banswara town, the highest being recorded as 6.15 inches on the 3rd August. Danpur stood first, where 45.91 inches were recorded, and Khamera last, which received 30.54 inches. Thus the rainfall of the year was timely, favourable and well distributed. The Kharif harvest including the Til crop was exceptionally good, and owing to the tanks having received a good supply of water, the Rabi crop is expected to be good.

40. Wages of artisans and labourers were normal every where.

41. On account of fairly good crops, the export duty on grain that was raised from 1 to 8 annas per maund on the 11th ^{Prices} January 1908 was reduced to annas 4 on the 6th November 1908. The merchants taking advantage of high prices in Malwa and the surrounding British districts began to export grain on a very large scale, so much so that fears were entertained that the existing grain stock would be insufficient to meet local requirements and thus the poor would suffer. To check this the duty was again raised to annas 8 on the 3rd March 1909. This had the effect of keeping prices steady till June. From July they began to fall. Maize, the common staple food grain, was selling at 14½ seers per rupee in June 1909, while in September it was selling at 21 seers (*vide* Appendix XVIII). During the year 81,543 maunds of grain left Banswara territory.

42. This is the fourth year of the lease of the central distillery. The ^{Excise.} Abkari rights of the Jagirdars, Solah and Battis, having been acquired by the State, the number of country liquor shops rose from 28 to 59. 43 gallons of 15° under proof liquor, 1398

gallons of 25° under proof, and 94,741 gallons of 60° under proof were issued from the distillery for Khalsa and Jagir villages of the State.

		15° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
Khalsa	...	37	733	62,042
Jagir	...	6	665	32,699
Total	...	43	1,398	94,741

43. The amount of duty paid by the contractor during the state year was Rs. 14,834 while the duty on liquor issued for Khalsa during the year ending on 31st March 1909 amounted to Rs. 8,440 and for Jagir for half-year ending on the same date came to Rs. 2,830 as against the minimum guaranteed amounts of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 2,064.

Rs. 5,855 were paid to Jagirdars as compensation for confiscation of their Abkari rights by the State.

44. The number of cases of smuggling was 78. The fines imposed and forfeitures realised in these cases was Rs. 1,398-8-0, of which Rs. 689 were paid to the Abkari contractor according to the terms of the agreement with him. Smuggling and illicit manufacture of liquor chiefly by Bhils is largely resorted to and every effort is being made to check it. The reason for the smuggling seems to be that Bhils who cannot live without liquor are not able to get it on credit as they have no ready money wherewith to pay for it. A majority can however procure grain wherewith to buy the liquor, and the contractor has been advised to sell it for grain at market rates.

45. The departmental sale of opium realised Rs. 13,895, on which Rs. 3,679 represented profit.

46. The sale of the monopoly of the vend of intoxicating drugs including duty at Rs. 4 per maund on Bhang and Rs. 6 on Ganja brought in Rs. 49.

47. The two forests, *viz.*, (1) Pipalda-Pipalkhund and (2) Banswara-Kalinjra were declared reserved forests and have almost been demarcated. In the former 785 pillars of loose stone strengthened by wooden posts, and in the latter 550 similar pillars have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 360. The length of the boundary lines of these 2 forests measures about 95 and 91 miles respectively. The demarcation has not yet reached completion but not very much remains to be done. The reservation of Shergarh forests has been deferred as also the reservation of other unprotected forest areas pending the result of forest conservancy in the 2 demarcated areas.

48. Four forest nurseries for the purpose of artificial reproduction have been established at Thechla, Pipalda, Malia and Banswara, and a large number of seedlings of Teak and Mhowa are standing which will be transplanted in suitable places in the forests in due course.

49. Lac culture operations are being carried on. The forester who was sent to Rewah for training in lac culture proved a failure and his services have been dispensed with.

50. The experiment of floating timber in the Mahi river has been abandoned owing to rapids at places in the river and the difficulty of procuring labour owing to this fact and the number of crocodiles.

51. The total receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 7,732, as shown below :—

	Rs.
1. Timber, bamboos and firewood, sale of	... ... 849
2. Grazing fees	... ... ... ... 4,931
3. Duty on other minor forest produce	... ... 1,952
	<hr/>
Total...	7,732
	<hr/>

Most of the income against items 2 and 3 were collected through the Customs department. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,818.

52. Customs duty brought in Rs. 81,261 during the year as against

Rs. 50,447 last year, as detailed in Appendix XXVII.

Customs. A comparison with the figures of 1907-08 shows that imports rose from Rs. 17,018 to Rs. 19,977, and exports from Rs. 33,427 to Rs. 61,284. The noticeable increase was chiefly under the following heads of export :—

Export.	1908-09.	1907-08.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food-grains	... 27,964	12,344	15,620
Ghee	... 16,304	7,167	9,137
Til	... 5,214	1,438	3,776
Cattle	... 5,557	4,022	1,535
Hides	... 2,574	2,092	482

Prices being higher elsewhere than in Banswara a larger quantity of food-grains was exported in spite of the enhancement of duty from 1 to 8 annas per maund. The condition of cattle being good owing to favourable season, ghee was exported in larger quantity. Thus these two commodities alone brought in 72 per cent of the total income from exports.

53. Last year the duties of Customs Inspectors were amalgamated with those of Excise Inspector and the State was divided into three circles with an Inspector of Excise and Customs in charge of each. This change proved very effective in keeping a check on smuggling.

54. Of 182 cases of breach of Customs rules 176 were disposed of by the Mahakma Khas, leaving only 6 pending at the close of the year. The amount of fine imposed in these cases was Rs. 703 of which Rs. 701 were realized.

Indigenous Industries.

55. There are no indigenous industries worth noting in the State.

56. Rs. 13,783 were expended on Public Works as against Rs. 18,580 last year. From State funds, Rs. 4,184 were spent on Public Works. original works, which consisted of the construction of a ward for undertrial and sick prisoners in the jail, of 3 Customs Nakas at Parsolia, Danpur and Kushalkot, and of improvement of Danpur Ghata Road and Rs. 6,900 on repairs to palace and other buildings, ordinary repairs to roads and on garden. Municipal funds defrayed Rs. 2,699 on repairs to Kushalbag Bari Gate and a bund outside the Pala Gate and for roads in the town (*vide* Appendix XIX).

57. Postal communication exists from Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Line to Banswara through Danipiulia and Post Offices. from Banswara to Sagwara and Dungarpur through Talwara and Garhi. Banswara is a sub-office, while Garhi, Talwara and Danipiulia are branch offices. During the year, branch offices at Chinch and Ghatol were abolished on account of their working at a loss. The Chinch office not being of much use to the State the payment of the amount of deficiency to the Postal department was stopped, and the Mahajans of Ghatol who had guaranteed to pay the deficiency for one year declined to pay it any longer.

58. The telegraph is much appreciated by the State and traders. The office at Banswara not being self-supporting, Rs. 433-10-9 were paid by the State during the year to make up the deficiency in the expenses for working and maintaining the telegraph office and line for 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Mint.

59. No coins are minted in the State. The Imperial currency is the only legal tender throughout Banswara.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

60. The total gross revenue of the year under report was Rs. 2,93,340 as against Rs. 1,65,419 of the previous year (*vide* Appendix XXII).

Ordinary receipts show improvement of Rs. 1,25,061 over the preceding year due mainly to Land Revenue, Customs and Forests. The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,61,322 as against Rs. 1,55,542 in 1907-08. The difference is due to increased allowances to the ruling family, to the enhanced cost of the central offices, to the organisation of

the Forest Department, to the purchase of uniform for sowars and sepoys, to expenditure on Public Works and to miscellaneous expenses which include Rs. 5,855 paid to the Jagirdars as compensation for the acquisition of their Abkari rights by the State. The extraordinary expenditure was swelled by the payment of Rs. 33,206 towards loans and Rs. 13,940 for tutelage and college expenses of Maharaj Kunwars and illegitimate children. At the beginning of the year under report, the cash balance in the treasury being small Rs. 8,000 were borrowed from the Municipality and were repaid within a month, and Rs. 25,000 were paid on account of instalments towards the Government loan.

62. The Government loan stood at Rs. 1,22,519 on the 1st April 1909, out of which it is proposed to repay Rs. 75,000 during 1909-10. Thus the State may be free from debt in the beginning of 1910-11 if the rains of 1910 prove favourable. Government is the only creditor of the State.

63. The double lock system introduced into the treasury in April 1908 worked satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

64. There are two dispensaries in the State, one at Banswara and the other at Garhi. The latter is maintained at the expense of the Garhi Estate.

65. The number of in-patients in Banswara remained the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 56. The number of out-door patients treated rose from 21,055 to 22,150, giving a daily average of 231 (*vide* Appendix XXIII). The cost of the hospital was Rs. 2,457. The dispensary at Garhi is making fairly good progress.

66. In Banswara town and outside, the number of children vaccinated during the year was 381, as against 483 last year. The slow progress was due to the bad work of the vaccinator, Shaukat Husain, who has since been dismissed and replaced by another man. The total expenditure under vaccination during the year was Rs. 104.

67. Vital statistics are now recorded with tolerable accuracy in Banswara town and in the larger villages.

In the capital, births and deaths are recorded by the police, while in the villages, where there are chowkidars, headmen or jagirdars, the information is supplied by them to the police station concerned.

68. The number of births recorded in the town rose from 112 to 114 while the number of deaths rose from 134 to 184. The increase in deaths was due to spread of malaria. In villages the number of births and deaths was 2,228 and 1,288 respectively as against 1,855 and 1,272.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

69. There is one Anglo-Vernacular School at the capital, and 9 Vernacular schools in the district. In the former the standard has been raised to the Middle class and 3 students are expected to appear in the next Rajputana Middle examination. The school staff has been strengthened by the appointment of one Sanskrit, one Hindi, and one Persian teacher. On the 10th October 1908, Pandit Ganpat Rao, Head Master of the School, went on 6 months' leave to better his prospects in another line. There being little prospects of his return, he was replaced by Pandit Sri Nivas of Shahpura School, who joined his appointment in the beginning of January 1909.

70. The number of boys in the English section rose from 50 to 80. The reduction of school fees from 8 annas to a graded scale of 2 to 8 annas per head has had a marked effect. The poorer and intelligent boys have begun to avail themselves of English education. The number on the rolls rose from 158 to 185, while the average daily attendance improved from 101 to 134.

71. The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 213 while the expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,549 as against Rs. 202 and Rs. 2,328 respectively in the preceding year.

72. In the district schools the number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th September 1909 was 338 as against 329 last year, and the average daily attendance rose from 202 to 231. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,084. Owing to insufficient attendance, the village school at Loharia was closed. The inhabitants of the villages of Chinch, Vagidora, Kalinjra and Bori took in hand the erection of school buildings at their respective villages at their expense. The building at Chinch being ready for use, the school was removed there. As remarked in last year's report the accommodation in the school building at the capital is inadequate. Three rooms are occupied by two teachers each. It is under consideration to improve the accommodation.

73. Female education is still unknown. When funds permit an elementary school for girls will be started.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

74. There is one small library at Banswara, started in 1904 in commemoration of Captain Hamilton, late Assistant Resident. A further sum of Rs. 203 was spent on its improvement. A small orchard has been laid out in front of the building and every effort is being made to make the place attractive. The stock of books has been increased by fresh purchases. It is hoped that the institution will be an attraction to the townspeople.

75. During the year 73 persons were bitten by snakes. Of this number 38, who were treated immediately by incision and permanganate of potash, recovered. All police stations have been provided with this remedy. A reward of annas four was offered by the Banswara Municipality for each dead cobra and annas two for an ordinary snake. Only 19 persons came to receive the reward.

The reward of Rs. 2 per head for every alligator killed in the various tanks and the Mahi river has not had any effect so far.

76. Two roller sugarcane crushing machines were purchased from Messrs. Burn & Company, Howrah, at a cost of Rs. 100 ^{Sugar cane crush-} and were lent to villagers for trial. They appreciated the ^{ing machines.} machines as being more economical, efficient and quicker than their old *kolhus*. Many villagers have bought these machines and more than half a dozen have now been indented for through the state. It is hoped that in course of time the old processes will cease throughout the State.

77. With a view to preventing the crime of cattle lifting, the measure of branding cattle was introduced experimentally for one ^{Cattle branding} year in villages situated on the Mewar border. The operation. measure has proved a success. During the year under report the Patwari of Ghatol branded 1,118 animals belonging to Jagpura and its surrounding villages. If this figure be added to 1,154 animals branded by the Patwari of Dungria last year, the total number of animals branded in villages situated on the Mewar border comes to 2,272. Steps are being taken to extend this operation in the State.

Treasure trove

78. No treasure trove was found during the year.

79. Messrs. Kiddle Reeve & Company of Bombay, and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhiraj Ram of Ahmedabad, referred to in ^{Mines.} last year's report, failed to execute any work during the year under the prospecting and exploring licenses sanctioned by the Government of India. No fresh applications were received during the year.

80. It was not found necessary to secure the services of an overseer to complete the famine programme of Banswara. The State Engineer has undertaken to do this work in addition to his ordinary duties, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in due course. To start with, it has been arranged to complete certain projects in each quarter of Banswara. The number of such selected projects is five.

81. In the beginning of April 1909 there was unrest among the Bhils of Northern Banswara and the Trans-Mahi tract, owing to the circulation of false rumours that Bhils were to be seized by the State and transported to the frontier for active service in the army. They left their agricultural operations and hid in jungles leaving their women and children at their homes. Non-official agency was employed to give them the assurance that the rumour was false, as they would not come near any official for fear of being caught. The Jagirdars, who were asked to quell the unrest

within their respective estates, and the Revenue Officer, Munshi Chheda Lal, who was deputed to do the same in the Trans-Mahi tract, succeeded in allaying their fears after a short time. Munshi Chheda Lal, the Revenue officer, made a rapid tour from village to village and used his influence to good effect.

82. The State Kamdar, Munshi Mithan Lal, is to be congratulated on a most successful year's administration. He has made
 Notice of Officers. his influence felt in every department and has worked with the greatest diligence and patience. Khan Bahadur Gulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of Police, who was in office for about a third of the year, worked well. Munshi Chheda Lal, Revenue Officer, and his staff have shown good results in the work they have done, for which they deserve commendation. Munshi Chheda Lal was also of much use in quelling the unrest among the Bhils. The Faujdar, Mir Afzal Ali, kept his judicial work up to date in a commendable manner. Lala Aruri Ram, Superintendent of Forests, has done good work in organising the Forest Department and in the planting of nurseries, and Pandit Mehr Chand, Forest Officer, has shown energy in the demarcation of the two forest reserves. The Accountant, Mehta Hukamchand, worked well. The Naib Kamdar, Mr. Sanmukhram, did well, and also performed the duties of the Faujdar for 2 months with credit. The Superintendent of Customs, Pandit Ambalal, the State Engineer, Babu Banke Lal, and the Head Master of the Banswara School, Pandit Sri Niwas Dixit, deserve commendation for their work.

R. B. BERKELEY, MAJOR,

CAMP via BANSWARA,
 16th December 1909.

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

THE KUSHALGARH CHIEFSHIP.

The Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays tribute to both the Banswara and Rutlam States and is also bound to the former by certain other obligations, is situated to the south of Banswara, its boundary marching with the Rutlam, Sailana, Jhabua, Banswara and Indore territories, and also with the British District of the Panch Mahals. Rao Udai Singh, the present Chief, is a Rathor Rajput, whose family originally came from Jodhpur. He is 52 years old. He has 3 sons, of whom the eldest, Kunwar Ranjit Singh, takes a prominent and useful part in the administration of the Chiefship. The 2 younger sons, Kunwars Lachman Singh and Chatter Singh, are studying at the Mayo College. Kunwar Ranjit Singh, who is 27 years old, has one son and one daughter. His second son, a child of about a year and a half, died in September 1909. The Political Agent visited Kushalgarh in March 1909.

2. The area of the Chiefship is 340 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 16,222, Bhils preponderating. For Revenue Administration the Chiefship is divided into 3 small Tahsils over which the Tahsildars exercise minor judicial powers. There is a Sadar Adalat at the capital, presided over by a Magistrate exercising first class criminal powers, who is at the same time Civil Judge. Appeals from his court and all Sessions cases are dealt with by the Kamdar. The police number 58 of all ranks including 2 sowars. Offenders are, as a rule, mutually extradited to and from the neighbouring States.

3. The total rainfall of the year was 37.75 against 31.10 of 1907-08. The average rainfall of the past 5 years was 36.63. As the monsoon was both opportune and evenly distributed the kharif crops yielded an abundant harvest. The rabi crops promise to be above the normal. The year was on the whole a very good one for agriculturists.

4. The actual figures of receipts and expenditure as compared with those of the preceding year are reported to be as follows :—

						1908-09	1907-08
						Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts—</i>							
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	49,184	48,604
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	9,963	9,484
					Total ...	59,147	58,088
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	40,284	43,068
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	18,883	9,479
					Total ...	59,167	52,547

5. The principal items of revenue were Land Revenue Rs. 23,119, Forests Rs. 3,721, Customs Rs. 4,454, Abkari Rs. 10,536, and Judicial Rs. 1,254. The total debt stood at Rs. 39,977 at the close of the year.

6. The Rao maintains a dispensary at the capital in charge of a qualified Hospital Assistant. The dispensary treated 3,654 patients at a cost of Rs. 1,160. There is a Hindi school at the capital where

primary education is available. The expenditure on education was Rs. 177, and the daily attendance of boys 61 against 66 last year. There are 3 opium shops in the chiefship and 50 for the sale of country spirit. A new jail building is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000. Rs. 1,593 were spent during the year in laying the foundation. There is a Government Branch Post Office in Kushalgarh town.

R. B. BERKELEY, MAJOR,

CAMP via BANSWARA,

16th December 1909.

}

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

Appendix I.—Names of High Officials in the Banswara State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
A. T. Holme, Esquire, I. C. S. Captain R. Chenevix Trench, I. A.	Resident in Mewar Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	20th July 1908 5th March 1907	... ...	4th February 1909
Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D. S. O.	Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	5th February 1909	... 14th April 1909	...
Major R. B. Berkeley, I. A.	Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	15th April 1909	...	
Munshi Mithan Lal	Kamdar, Banswara State	29th July 1907	.....	Foreign Service.
Mr. Hukamchand Mehta	Accountant	21st April 1902	...	
Mr. Cheda Lal	Revenue Officer	25th April 1904	...	
Mir Afzal Ali	Magistrate and Civil Judge	17th May 1903	...	
Khan Bahadur Gulam Kadar Khan	Superintendent of Police	1st January 1908	...	
Pandit Amba Lal	Superintendent of Customs	8th March 1907	...	Resigned.
Lala Aruri Ram	Superintendent of Forests, Southern Rajputana States	1st September 1907	...	
Pandit Ganesh Govind	Head Master and Inspector, District Schools.	19th April 1907	10th October 1908	... On six months' leave and afterwards resigned.
Pandit Sri Nivas Dikshit	Head Master and Inspector, District Schools.	1st January 1909	...	
Pandit Mehrchand	Forest Ranger	...	16th February 1908	
Babu Bankey Lal	State Engineer	...	13th October 1906	
Mr. Sanmukh Ram	Naib Kamdar	...	7th March 1903	

Appendix II.—List of Laws in force in the Banswara State.

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Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
Besides the British Indian Acts, the State has the following rules :—			
Indian Penal Code	1 Customs and Excise.
Criminal Procedure Code	2 Opium.
Civil Procedure Code	3 Municipal.
Limitation Act	4 Cattle Pound.
Court Fees Act	British Indian Acts.
Registration Act	Introduced on 1st December 1906.
Stamp Act	Introduced on 1st December 1903.
Revised Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908)	Will be introduced from 1st October 1909.
			5 Taccavi.
			6 Forest.

Appendix III.—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Banswara State for 1908-09.

Appendix IV.—Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of Police for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.		Pay of grade.		Total Cost.		Punishment.		Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.	
Number.	Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Superintendent of Police	...	1	Rs. (c) 100	Rs. 752	...	...	...	...	1 sword (valued at Rs. 100.)	1	...	(a) Includes Rs. 15 for horse allowance.	
Clerk	...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(b) Includes pay of Camp clerk, drawing Rs. 10 each, from Dungarpur and Banswara.	
Do.	...	15	(b) 465	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Inspector	...	1	35	371	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(c) Includes Rs. 10 for horse allowance.	
Court Inspector	...	1	20	235	...	1 fined	...	...	...	1	...	(d) Entertained with effect from the 8th December 1908.	
Thanedar	...	1	40	480	...	1 fined	...	...	...	1	...		
Do.	...	3	25	64	...	1 fined	...	...	...	3	...		
Finger Impression Clerk	...	1	10	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Head Constable	...	2	10	240	...	1 fined	...	...	...	2	...		
Mohirir	...	4	10	35	1	3 fined	...	...	...	...	...
Drill Master	...	12	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
Havildars	...	15	8	1,337	...	1 fined	...	...	1	2	1	2	
Do.	...	4	7	335	...	1 fined	...	...	1	1	6	6	
Sepoys	...	122	6	7,740	6	36 fined and 3 suspended.	3	...	4	4	4	4	
Sowars	...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Do.	...	14	18	3,019	...	1 fined	...	...	...	1	1		
Menial	...	19	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				16,860									
Travelling allowances	
Contingencies	
Miscellaneous	
Total	...	178	...	20,195	7	48	3	1	11	28	2	2	

(f) Excess due to Rs. 514 spent in re-wards, etc., in Nogama dacoity case.

(g) Excess due to purchase of uniform for sowars and sepoys.

Appendix V.—Statement showing the working of the Police in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED OR DISCHARGED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5).		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	—
Banswara	153	162	240	218	240	215	165	153	63	.25	16

Appendix VI.—Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

State.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banswara	Rs. 6,741	Rs. 5,353	Rs. 2,334	Rs. 2,822	Rs. 34	Rs. 52	—

Appendix VII.—Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

* Including one person who has been arrested and is awaiting trial.

Appendix VIII.—Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING	NUMBER OF PERSON DEALT WITH										PERSONS DISPOSED OF						REMARKS.
		Brought to trial, 1908-09.					Total.					Convicted.			Committed or referred.			
		Present year.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Present year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	Arrested in past year.	Present year.	Arrested in past year.	Present year.	Without trial.	Discarged.	Acquitted.	Deceased, escaped or referred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Council	15	4	10	21	11	...	...	...	40	42	...	4	37	...	...	1	
Fouzdar's Court	168	162	10	215	22	40	5	18	341	310	22	96	160	*31	...	1		
Magistrate, 2nd Class	19	10	...	15	...	...	...	5	35	20	1	6	13	...	...	...
, 3rd Class	16	22	...	18	...	5	1	2	31	26	3	9	14	...	...	...
Total excluding Council	203	194	10	248	22	45	6	25	407	356	26	111	187	31	...	1		

*Committed to be disposed of by the Council as a Court of Sessions.

Appendix IX.—Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Banswara State during 1908-09.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.											REMARKS.							
Number of Applications REJECTED.	APPLIED FOR.			MODIFIED.			REVERSED.			PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER INQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.		PENDING.		
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Council	....	*10	1	1	6	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	...
Foujdar's Court	20	3	1	8	8	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Magistrate 2nd Class	1	2	1
Do.	3rd Class	1	2	1
Total	...	32	6	3	13	13	15	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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*Applications for review of judgment.

Appendix X.—Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1908-09.

Appendix XI.—Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1908-09.

Appendix XII.—Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1908-09.

Appendix XIII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1908-09.

Station	No. of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.				Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.						
Banswara	One prison and three lock-ups.	59	131	171	190	48	62	70	Rs. 2,434	12 days.	4 deaths.	4	201-8-0 to the

†This does not include Rs. 2,177-0 remitted to the Superintendent, Ajmer Jail, for cost of maintenance for 1948-49, of 33 Banjara & Dusse prisoners, and Rs. 1,000 to the Superintendent, Port Blair, for two convicts transported to the Andamans.

Appendix XIV.—Registration of documents in the Banswara State, 1925-26.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents of which Registry has been refused.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	REMARKS.						
		Mortgages.	Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.	Documents Registered.	Value of documents Registered.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Banswara	....	3	....	...	...	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	....	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix XII.—Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1908-09.

Appendix XIII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1908-09.

Station	No. of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			DAILY AVERAGE.			Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.		
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total	Past year.	Present year.	No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			
				Past year.	Present year.	Present year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.			
Banswara	One prison and three lock-ups.	59	131	171	190	48	62	Rs. 12,484	12 days.	4 deaths.

†This does not include Rs. 2,177-7 remitted to the Superintendent, Ajmer Jail, for cost of maintenance for 1908-09, of 33 Banswara State prisoners, and Rs. 201-8-0 to the Superintendent, Port Blair, for two convicts transported to the Andamans.

Appendix XIV.—Registration of documents in the Banswara State, 1908-09.

Name of State.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.						Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	REMARKS,												
	Documents presented for registration.	Mortgages.	Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Banswara	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix XII.—Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1908-09.

Appendix XIII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1908-09.

Station	No. of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.			Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total		Present year.	Past year.	No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.		
				Past year.	Present year.					
Banswara	One prison and three lock-ups.	59	131	171	190	48	62	70	Rs. 12,434 12 days. 4 deaths.	

[†]This does not include Rs. 2,177-7-0 remitted to the Superintendent, Ajmer Jail, for cost of maintenance for 1908-09, of 33 Banswara State prisoners, and Rs. 2018-0 to the Superintendent, Port Blair, for two convicts transported to the Andamans.

Appendix XIV.—Registration of documents in the Banswara State, 1908-09.

Name of State.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	REMARKS.	
	Documents presented for registration.	Mortgages.	Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.	Documents Registered.	Value of documents Registered.	Documents of which Registry has been refused.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Banswara	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...

Appendix XV.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09.

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	3	Rs. 671	Rs. 5	
Deduct—Expenditure	3	Rs. 671	Rs. 5	
Net profit	23

Appendix XVI.—Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st October 1908.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance on the 30th September 1909.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banswara	Rs. 9,404	Rs. 5,932	Rs. 17,263	Rs. 26,667	Rs. 7,887	Rs. 14,840	Rs. 11,827	

Appendix XVIII.—Statement of rainfall in the Banswara State for 1908-09.

STATE.	REMARKS.	BANSWARA					
		Inches	...	...	...	...	...
October 1908.		...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1908.		...	...	...	...	...	...
December 1908.		...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
February 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
March 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
April 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
May 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
June 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
July 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
August 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
September 1909.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	66	25	63	25	32	29

Appendix XVIII.—Statement showing prices of food grains in Banswara State for 1908-09.

Articles.	During June 1908, Seers per Rupee.	During June 1909, Seers per Rupee.	During September, 1908, Seers per Rupee.	During September, 1909, Seers per Rupee.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	12	15	13
Rice, best quality	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice, common	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gram	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	15	16
Wheat flour	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulse (Urd)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghee	14	18
Sugar	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chillies	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil (Til)	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gur	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Opium	4 tolas.	4 tolas.
				5 tolas.	5 tolas.

Appendix XIX.—Expenditure of Public Works during the year 1908-09.

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Grand Total	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buildings.	2,551	5,641	8,192	...	1,012	1,012	9,204	
Roads	1,633	341	1,974	...	242	242	2,216	
Gardens...	...	...	...	835	835	...	...	835
Irrigation	...	...	...	83	83	...	1,444	1,527
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	4,181	6,900	11,084				2,699	13,783

Appendix XX.—Agricultural Stock in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

District.	HORSES AND CATTLE.						REMARKS.									
	Year.	Bulllocks.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Horses.	Mares.										
Banswara State, Khalsa villages ..	1908-09	16,448	20,800	1,500	23,277	508	467	175	2,285	25,242	8,255	..	11	905	Load carrying. Hidings. With four bullocks. With two bullocks. Sheep and goats. Asses.	This year an inventory has been taken of agricultural stock in unsurveyed villages so these figures show an increase over those of the last year.

Appendix XXI.—Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Number of shops.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.			OPUM.			GANJA.			TARI.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.	
		Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	8	9	10	11	..	..	..	..	12	
Banswara	69	*14,834	23	Rs. 13,895	1	Rs. 49	83	Rs. 23,778	* Rs. 5,835 paid as compensation to Jagirdars other than Garhi, whose Abari rights have merged in the State and Rs. 650 to the Abari contractor in account of half the share of fines taken by smelters by the State. Actual profit Rs. 5,679.						

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demands		Nature of Expenditure		DISBURSEMENTS.	
				Budget Estimates for 30-9-09.	Budget Estimates for 30-9-08.
Land Revenue	...	1,45,751	1,46,128	76,493	837
Forsts	...	4,800	*7,732	60,989	6,277
Customs and Excise	...	76,140	1,01,823	4,189	collected through customs on account of cattle grazing fees, etc.
Judicial	...	4,000	4,618	2,100	Foreign (Tribute, Foreign Contribution and Vakarat)
Stamps	...	5,100	3,747	771	Central Offices
Refunds	...	5,000	5,162	771	Revenue Department
Miscellaneous	...	6,554	8,661	7,481	Forest
Total Ordinary	...	2,47,355	2,77,871	1,52,810	Customs and Excise
EXTRAORDINARY.					
Land Revenue	...	24	25	153	Judicial and Jail
Loans	...	10,000	8,000	12,456	Police Department
Deposits	...	5,000	7,289	155	Medical
Miscellaneous	...	.....	.....	.....	Public Works
Total Extraordinary	...	15,024	15,469	12,609	Post and Telegraph
EXTRAORDINARY.					
Palace	...	...	...	...	Education
Payment of Debts	...	...	...	...	Stables
Public Works	...	...	...	...	Tours
Stables	...	...	...	...	Loans
Survey and Settlement	...	...	...	...	Stamps
Refunds	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous
Maharaj Kanwars and illegitimate children's education	...	...	...	...	Foreign Contribution
Police	...	...	...	...	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	.....
Total Extraordinary	...	74,023	61,541	43,726	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	...	2,49,518	2,22,863	1,99,268	

Appendix XXIII.—Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					Daily Average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absent.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banswara ..	22,150	56	47	8	1	..	2,457	231.10	Principal diseases Ulcers, Eyes, Skin; Diarrhoea, Dysentery

Appendix XXIV.—Vital Statistics of Banswara town for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.				
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.							
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Banswara ..	7,038	112	114	2	...	134	184	50	..	16	16	19	26	

Appendix XXV.—Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Banswara State for the year ending 30th September 1909.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	Description of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLLS ON 30TH SEPT. 1909.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary School.	Primary Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	10	1 Anglo-Vernacular.	153	185	101.14	134.06	...	2,549.3.2	..	
		9 Vernacular	329	338	202.96	231.09	..	..	1,084	Total expenditure, Rs. 3,633.3.2.
		Total ..	487	523	304.1	365.15	..	2,549.3.2	1,084	

Appendix XXVI.—Account of Government Loan.

Appendix XXVII.—Statement showing Customs duty levied by the Banswara State during the year 1908-09.

No.	Name of Commodity.	DUTY LEVIED.			REMARKS.		
		Import.	Export.				
1	Opium—		Rs. A. P.		Rs A. P.		
2	(a) Crude	...	326	0	9		
2	Food grains	...	27,964	1	9		
3	Ghee	...	16,304	6	9		
4	Gur	995 12 10	19	5	0		
5	Salt	1,629 14 8	...				
6	Sugar	1,707 2 0	...				
7	Kirana—						
	(a) Cocoanuts...	1,086 6 3	265	11	9		
	(b) Cuminseeds	...	12	7	0		
	(c) "rugs	303 2 0	2	4	0		
	(d) Garlic	...	55	1	9		
	(e) Gum	6 6 6	1,220	3	0		
	(f) Hemp	18 4 3	47	6	9		
	(g) Fruits	295 2 0	44	3	6		
	(h) Lac	34 0 3	22	13	3		
	(i) Spices	464 2 9					
	(j) Wax and honey	...					
8	Cloths of all kinds	6,847 14 9	...				
9	Cotton	309 3 0	...				
10	Oil of all kinds	703 10 8	14	12	6		
11	Til	...	5,214	4	3		
12	Tobacco...	3,819 5 0	...				
13	Wool	...	132	14	3		
14	Maniari—						
	(a) Bangles of all kinds	23 7 9	2	12	6		
	(b) China glass, etc...	82 1 3	...				
	(c) Colours of all kinds	184 1 9	...				
	(d) Iron ware	265 5 3	...				
	(e) Piece goods	421 5 0	...				
	(f) Stationery	108 15 6	...				
15	Cattle—						
	(a) Buffaloes (Female)	...	570	0	0		
	(b) " (Male)	...	1,216	0	0		
	(c) Oxen	...	1,492	0	0		
	(d) Sheep and goats...	22 3 0	2,279	8	0		
16	Hides—						
	(a) Large	...	2,006	12	0		
	(b) Small	567 13 6					
17	Bamboos—	...	12	3	0		
18	Firewood	...	...		
19	Timber	...	16	2	0		
20	Gun powder	96 0 9	...				
21	Lead	53 3 9	...				
22	Copper brass, zinc, etc.	611 14 4	60	6	9		
23	Mahua	0 2 3	824	3	0		
24	Silver coinage	2 15 3	...				
25	Bhang	29 8 0	...				
26	Ganja	21 9 0	...				
	Miscellaneous such as fine	334 1 0	589	12	11		
	Total	19,977 4 9	61,283	9	11		
	GRAND TOTAL		81,260	14	8		

Appendix XXVIII.—Banswara State Customs Tariff for 1908-09.

Serial No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty in British Currency.						REMARKS.	
			Import.			Export.				
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1.	Opium— (a) Crude	Cwt.	...	...	...	15	...	...
	(b) Manufactured (dry)	Maund	...	...	...	14	...	...
2.	Food grains of all kinds ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	1	8	...	
3.	Ghee	"	...	5	...	...	5	...	
4.	Gur	"	...	2	...	...	2	...	
5.	Salt	"	...	8	...	...	...	...
6.	Sugar ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Kirana— (a) Cocoanuts and cocoa-kernels ..	"	...	8	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cumin-seeds	"	...	1	...	...	8	...	
	(c) Drugs ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	...	8	...	
	(d) Garlic ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	(e) Gum of all kinds and gum- resins	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(f) Hemp and articles made of hemp	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(g) Fruits (dry) and betelnuts ...	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(h) Lac and lacquered articles ...	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(i) Spices including turmeric and chillies	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(j) Wax and honey	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
8.	Cloths of all kinds	"	1	8	...	...	...	...
9.	Cotton cleaned and uncleansed and cotton yarn	"	...	4	...	...	4	...	
10.	Oil of all kinds	"	...	4	...	...	4	...	
11.	Til Sarson, linseed and all oil seeds...	"	...	...	...	...	4	...	
12.	Tobacco	"	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
13.	Wool ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
14.	Manjari— (a) Bangles of all kinds	"	...	8	...	...	8	...	
	(b) China, glass, stone and tin ware	"	1	4	...	...	...	...
	(c) Colours of all kinds	"	1	4	...	...	...	...
	(d) Iron ware and iron articles used in building	"	...	8	...	...	...	...
	(e) Piece-goods	"	1	4	...	...	...	...
	(f) Stationery	"	1	4	...	...	...	...
15.	Cattle— (a) Buffaloes (Female)	Head	...	...	...	3	...	...
	(b) Male buffaloes ... ...	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
	(c) Oxen ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	2	...	...
	(d) Sheep and goats	"	...	1	...	...	1	...	
16.	Hides— (a) Large	Score	...	...	...	10	...	...
	(b) Small ... ... ...	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
17.	Bamboo	Cart or drawn by cattle	...	...	...	1	...	...
18.	Firewood	Head-load Cart	...	...	...	...	1	...	
19.	Timber	Cart or drawn by cattle.	...	...	...	2	...	...
20.	Gunpowder	Head-load Maund	2	...	...	...	2	...	
21.	Lead	"	2	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Copper, brass, zinc, bell metal, tin and articles made of those metals	"	1	4	...	...	8	...	
23.	Mahua flowers and nuts	"	...	2	...	...	3	...	
24.	Silver coinage other than that of the Government of India	One-half of Maund.	such coins	imported	...	...	...	...
25.	Bhang	"	4	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Ganja	"	6	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Weight of Rs. 80 Imperial=1 Seer.

40 Seers=1 Maund.

B. I. Press, Bombay.

